SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: ALK-200M-1/SC

Product Name: Modified Alkyd Acrylic Enamel Aerosol Can

Revision Date: Jul 12, 2024

Date Printed: Jul 16, 2024

Version: 1.0

Supersedes Date: N.A.

Manufacturer's Name: Crosslink Paints LLC

Address: 11078 Morrison Ln
Dallas, TX 75229

Emergency Phone: Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

Information Phone Number: 972-243-7386 x 1

Email: sales@crosslinkpaints.com

Product/Recommended Uses: Industrial use

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Aerosols - Category 1

Gases Under Pressure Liquefied Gas

Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 4

Acute toxicity Inhalation Vapor - Category 4

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H350 - May cause cancer

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated

H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P321 - Specific treatment (see First-Aid on this label).

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 - Rinse mouth.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P391 - Collect spillage.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

No data available.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
1330-20-7	XYLENE	34% - 56%
67-64-1	ACETONE	22% - 37%
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	6% - 23%
74-98-6	PROPANE	5% - 20%
108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	5% - 19%
1309-37-1	FERRIC OXIDE	3% - 11%
111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	2% - 10%
123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2% - 10%
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	2% - 10%
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	2% - 10%
110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	1% - 5%
64742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1% - 5%
110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	1% - 4%
763-69-9	ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	0.40% - 2%
7429-90-5	ALUMINUM	0.10% - 2%
64742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	0.06% - 1%
64742-94-5	NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT	0.06% - 1%
95-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.06% - 1%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Specific treatment is urgent (see First-Aid on this label).

Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

Eye Contact

If eye irritation persists:

Get medical advice/attention.

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes.

Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

Remove source of exposure.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor and follow their advice.

Specific treatment is urgent (see First-Aid on this label).

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available.

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard.

Remove source of exposure.

For brief contact with a small amount: Rewarm with body heat.

Get immediate medical advice/attention.

For extensive contact or a large amount: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor and follow their advice.

Specific treatment is urgent (see First-Aid on this label). Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Runoff may pollute waterways Fire will produce irritating and toxic gases. Contents under pressure. May be ignited by friction, heat,

sparks or flames. Containers can explode in a fire. Containers exposed to heat and flames may rupture with violent force. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release gas through pressure relief devices. Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Precautions for Firefighters

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Equipment

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Stay uphill and/or upstream.

Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away.

Isolate area until aerosol has dispersed.

Do not walk through released material.

A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Protective Equipment

Breathing protection is required.

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing aerosol.

Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely.

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Suppress aerosol with water spray jet.

Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.

Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Rinse away with water. Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations. Allow substance to evaporate.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. All containers must be properly labelled. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored Do not breathe vapor or mist. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	10	N.A.	N.A.	A4	CNS impair; hematologic eff	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ACETONE	250	N.A.	500	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	2400	1000
ALUMINUM	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity	A4	[15]; [5];	N.A.
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	(L)	N.A.	N.A.	[A2]; [A4];	URT irr	[A2]; [A4];	2000	500
BUTYL ACETATE	50	N.A.	150	N.A.	Eye & URT irr	N.A.	710	150

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)
ETHYLBENZENE	20	N.A.	N.A.	A3	URT & eye irr; ototoxicity; kidney eff; CNS impair	OTO;BEI	435	100
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	20	N.A.	N.A.	A3	Eye & URT irr	A3; BEI	240	50
FERRIC OXIDE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	A4	Pneumoconiosis	A4	[10]; [15]; [5];	N.A.
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	50	N.A.	150	N.A.	Eye & URT irr	N.A.	700	150
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	200	N.A.	300	N.A.	URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI	590	200
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Eye & skin irr	N.A.	465	100
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	[(L)]; [(L)[N159](L)[N800]];	N.A.	N.A.	[A2]; [A2 [N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[URT irr]; [URT irr[N159]URT irr [N800]];	[A2]; [A2 [N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4]; [A4[N159]A4 [N800]];	2000	500
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT	(L)[N159](L)[N800]	N.A.	N.A.	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	2000	500
PROPANE	N.A.	N.A.	Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX)	N.A.	Asphyxia	N.A.	1800	1000
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	A3	LRT irr; pneumoconiosis	N.A.	15	N.A.
XYLENE	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair	N.A.	435	100

Chemical Name	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	125	25	N.A.
ACETONE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	590	250	N.A.
ALUMINUM	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	2	N.A.	N.A.
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
BUTYL ACETATE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	710	150	950
ETHYLBENZENE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	435	100	545

Chemical Name	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	1	24	5	N.A.
FERRIC OXIDE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	700	150	N.A.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	590	200	885
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	465	100	N.A.
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
PROPANE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	1800	1000	N.A.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	b	N.A.
XYLENE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	435	100	655

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	N.A.	N.A.
ACETONE	N.A.	N.A.
ALUMINUM	N.A.	N.A.
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	N.A.	N.A.
BUTYL ACETATE	200	N.A.
ETHYLBENZENE	125	N.A.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	N.A.	N.A.
FERRIC OXIDE	N.A.	N.A.
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	N.A.	N.A.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	300	N.A.

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	N.A.	N.A.
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	N.A.	N.A.
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT	N.A.	N.A.
PROPANE	N.A.	N.A.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	N.A.	1
XYLENE	150	N.A.

(L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant NIOSH STEL (ppm), NIOSH Carcinogen, OSHA STEL (ppm), OSHA Skin designation, OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) , NIOSH TWA (mg/m3), NIOSH TWA (ppm), NIOSH STEL (mg/m3), ACGIH TWA (ppm), ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH TLV Basis, ACGIH Notations, OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA TWA (ppm) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

VOC Actual(g/l)	673.05 g/l
Density	7.38 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.88
% VOC	76.10%
Form	Aerosol. Liquefied gas
Kinematic Viscosity	0.00
Refractive Index	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity Temperature	
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Flammability	
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A

Freezing Point	N/A
Heat of Combustion	35.09 kJ/g
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No data available.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature, freezing and contact with incompatible materials. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an oral exposure to this mixture is 379.029 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is 1193.02 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is >20 mg/l

64742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Inhalation of high concentrations can cause CNS depression; Ingestion can cause aspiration into the lungs.

64742-94-5 Naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic solvent

High concentration of vapors may cause intoxication

Aspiration Hazard

64742-94-5 Naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic solvent

If liquid is swallowed, it may get into lungs by aspiration

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritat the respiratory tract.

110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

67-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can irritate the skin causing a rash. Breathing can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the eyes.

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the skin.

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

64742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Vapor is a mild eye irritant.

67-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the skin.

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lighheadedness.

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

67-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking (Repeated exposure).

110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.

64742-94-5 Naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic solvent

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Repeated high exposure can damage the nervous system and may affect the brain.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Exposure at high levels could cause depression of the central nervous system. (Short-term exposure).

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lighheadedness.

67-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Exposure can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea, and blurred vision.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol or vapour and by ingestion.

110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

67-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalaation, by ingestion and through the skin.

Chronic Exposure

100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

1330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

1330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat s lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

64742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

64742-94-5 Naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic solvent

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

64742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

67-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

763-69-9 ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)
LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)

LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): approximately 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure); 4 out of 6 rats died (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 13400 mg/kg (cited as 15.4 mL/kg) (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4800 mg/kg (cited as 41 mmol/kg) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (1)

110-43-0 METHYL N-AMYL KETONE

LC100 (rat): 4,000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 1,670 mg/kg (8)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 730 mg/kg (3; not confirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,390 mg/kg; reported as 21.08 mmol/kg (7)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,300 mg/kg; reported as 12.6 mL/kg (8)

1330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

95-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

64742-94-5 Naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic solvent

LC50 (Rodent - rat, Inhalation) : >590 mg/m3 (4 hour exposure) Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >2 mL/kg ,Toxic effects : Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - changes in motor activity (specific assay) Behavioral - irritability

13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LC50 (inhalation, Rat): >5.09 mg/L ; 4-hr exposure
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
No mortality observed at this dose.

LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 Hamster: > 10000 mg/kg

67-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Persistence and Degradability

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable

Readily biodegradable.

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

1330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

64742-94-5 Naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic solvent

Readily biodegradable

67-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow < 1.

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow = 1.2.

110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

No potential for bioaccumulation.

64742-94-5 Naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic solvent

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

67-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

64742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

Transport Hazard class(es)	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packing group	NA	NA	NA
Hazardous substance (RQ):	No Data Available		
Environmental hazards	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special precautions for user	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
1330-20-7	XYLENE	34% - 56%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), RCRA, NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
67-64-1	ACETONE	22% - 37%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), RCRA, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	6% - 23%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
74-98-6	PROPANE	5% - 20%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	5% - 19%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), TSCA_PMN - TSCA Pre-manufacture Notices (PMNs)
1309-37-1	FERRIC OXIDE	3% - 11%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	2% - 10%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2% - 10%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow -

			Massachusetts Right to Know
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	2% - 10%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), RCRA, NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	2% - 10%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	1% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)
64742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	1% - 4%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)
763-69-9	ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	0.40% - 2%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
7429-90-5	ALUMINUM	0.10% - 2%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)
64742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	0.06% - 1%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
64742-94-5	NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT	0.06% - 1%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
95-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.06% - 1%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
68955-83-9	FATTY ACIDS, C9-13-NEO-, COBALT SALTS	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)
27253-31-2	COBALT NEODECANOATE	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL)

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant and Liability Act, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, HAPS, IARCCarcinogen, MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know, NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, OC_HAPS, RCRA, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), DSL - Domestic Substance List regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including CARBON BLACK, CUMENE, ETHYLBENZENE, NAPHTHALENE, SILICA, CRYSTALLINE, TITANIUM DIOXIDE which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and TOLUENE which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

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DISCLAIMER